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C. L. GAVIN, M.D.—Office 537 King St., near Punchbowl; hours 9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.; Tel. 448.

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DR. I. MORI—126 Beretania St., between Emma and Fort; Tel. 277; P. O. box 843; office hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays 9 to 12 a. m.

DR. C. G. G. SCAPARONE—Graduate of the Royal University of Turin and of the Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., approved by the local Board of Medical Examiners; member of the American Medical Association; office hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.; Love Bldg., Fort St.

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S. E. LUCAS—Love Bldg., Fort St., upstairs, P. O. box 251. I carry a full line of ALL KINDS OF GLASSES from the CHEAPEST to the BEST. Free Examination of the Eyes.

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J. A. BUTTERFIELD—Contractor and Builder. Store and office fittings, shop and repair work; Bell Tower Bldg., Union St.; Tel. 702.

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WM. T. PATY—Contractor and Builder. Store and office fittings; brick, wood or stone building; shop Palace Walk; residence Wilder Ave., near Kewalo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. ARLEIGH—Formerly art embroiderer for Sharpless Bros., Philadelphia, will give lessons in all kinds of Art Embroidery, Marie Antoinette Flemish, and Point Lace at B. F. Ehlers & Co., second floor. Orders taken.

J. W. CHAPMAN—Caterer for Dinner and Garden Parties, Weddings, Balls, Socials, Picnics, Etc. Orders left with Burnette & Co., Cor. Betnel and King Sts., Honolulu, H. I. Telephone 806.

MISS HAMERSCHLAG has severed her connection with Miss Killeen and opened Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Parlors over Sachs' Dry Goods Store, Fort St.

MRS. B. F. McCALL—Latest designs in Tailor-Made Evening, Dinner Gowns, and Wedding Trousseau, 73 Beretania St.

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J. MORGAN—Opal Merchant, Jeweler and Lapidary; Opal Cutting a Specialty; No. 2 School St., near bridge.

DR. A. C. POSEY—Specialist for Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases and Catarrh; Masonic Temple; hours 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

P. SILVA—Agent to take acknowledgments to instruments, district of Kona, Oahu; at W. C. Achi's office, King St., near Nuuanu.

TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII—Price 60c; beautifully illustrated. For sale by all newsdealers.

Buddhist Agitation.

TOKYO, Dec. 29.—The Times says: The Buddhist agitation has encountered a serious check; the Nishi Hongwan Sect and others holding similarly disinterested views having openly dissociated themselves from the Buddhist delegates' resolution, which declares, among other things, that the Government should be prevailed upon to make discrimination in favor of Buddhism as against Christianity in the matter of treatment. As may easily be seen, the Higashi Hongwan Sect is the champion of this discrimination scheme, and succeeded in carrying through this measure in the general convocation of the delegates held a few days ago. The Nishi Hongwan Sect, which, as above stated, has openly disapproved of this view is backed by the Rinza, the Sodo, and the Shinron Sects. The Nishi Sect is an advocate of the discrimination clause, while the Tendai appears to stand neutral.

Present from America.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 29.—The life-saving gun and all its apparatus forwarded by the United States authorities as a contribution to the Japan Life Relief Association have recently been landed at Yokohama and they are now being stored in the warehouse of Messrs. Takata & Co. at Teikoku.

LADYSMITH STILL HELD

Garrison Has Ample Rations.

BOER FOOD RUNNING LOW

Seventh Division Began Embarking on January 4th—German Farmers Arrested at Estcourt.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Times correspondent at Ladysmith, writing on the 19th inst., says that the garrison had food stuffs for two months.

The only trouble they experience in this connection is in regard to the forage.

The enemy's shelling is improving in accuracy and consequently causing heavier casualties than formerly.

Boer Food Short.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Times correspondent at Delagoa Bay says that the commissariat is well supplied but that the families of the burghers are in a state of great destitution, the price of the necessities of life having advanced a hundred per cent.

The Boers are now experiencing the difficulty of purchasing supplies from the Continent without shipping bullock which is liable of course to be seized by the British warships.

Troops Embarking.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The 7th Division commences embarking on the 4th of January. The Government has accepted the battery of the Honorable Artillery Company.

Germans in Custody.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 29.—Herr Hartis, Director of the Hanoverian Mission in Natal and Herr Stuecke, a German farmer, have been arrested on a charge of harboring the enemy.

They claimed the protection of the German flag, and have been remanded to Estcourt jail.

Some Reconnoissances.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.—Although no actual fighting has taken place the British made some small but successful reconnoissances in the neighborhood of Kimberley, the Modder river, Chiverley and Sterkstroom.

The Boers are in the meantime improving their entrenchments and mounting guns at Colenso.

Considerable bodies of Boers are constantly on the southern side of the Tugela.

New Coal Mine.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 29.—A coal mine was lately discovered about a mile distant, in a southern direction, from the Seki Station on the Kansai Railway Line. According to the report of Mr. Tajima, Kogakushi, the mine is said to have a very promising future, the mineral yielded being by no means inferior in quality to the best Kyushu coal. On the completion of the necessary arrangements for the opening of the mine it is supposed that about half a million cwt. of coal can easily be turned out every day.

The Plague Expenditure.

TOKYO, Dec. 29.—The plague being anything but on the decrease, the local governments are busy completing their arrangements for the extermination of the dread scourge. The prefectural assemblies which have already voted special funds for the above purpose are as follows: Osaka, 35,900; Hyogo, 18,000; Aichi, 7,400; Wakayama, 5,500; Okayama, 9,300; Kochi, 2,900; Hiroshima, 3,300; Fukuoka, 4,600; Yamagata, 2,300; Kagawa, 2,400; Yamaguchi, 2,400; Tokushima, 2,000; Nagasaki, 2,000; Shizuoka, 1,900; Miyagi, 1,600; Chiba, 1,300; Miyagi, 900; Aomori, 800; Nagano, 700; Kagoshima, 600; and Tottori, 400 yen in round figures.

More Piracy.

HONGKONG, Dec. 21.—A Canton correspondent sends us the following instances of recent piracy:

On the 13th inst. a Sunkat boat laden with a cargo of rattan and carrying passengers was about to start for Hongmun. Pirates had ascertained that there were several hundred dollars on the boat, and four of them went on board as passengers. The captain having got wind of the character of these passengers asked them to leave. They, however, refused to go, and, producing revolvers and pointing them at the crew compelled them to get ready to start. The alarm was raised, some people on shore sounded gongs, and a big crowd having collected, the pirates were about to be seized. They, however, slipped the ropes by which the boat was moored to the jetty and showed off. They were pursued by several small boats, and just at this time a steam-launch named the Hung Wing, having a Kongnam boat in tow arrived and the people on shore shouted out to her to pursue the pirates. The crew,

being afraid of the vengeance of the pirates, at first hesitated, but upon the shore people threatening them and commencing to fire upon them, they took up the chase. Another steam-launch, the Lee Yik, also arrived at this time, and she too joined in the pursuit. One pirate was killed, another jumped into the water, and the rest escaped.

On the 12th inst. a boat named the Kut Chan, from Saichew to Canton, was attacked about Wongkwok, by pirates who had boarded her as passengers, and a large amount of booty was carried away.

About the same time another boat from Sunkat to Canton was attacked in mid-voyage and between two and three thousand dollars worth of property was stolen.

A Rare Find.

TOKYO, Dec. 29.—The Times says: Through an extensive meadow off Sekikura, Kaji district, Ibaraki prefecture, runs a new water course the work of the great local inundation of last August, the receding waters of which cut open a channel to the depth of twenty feet for their escape. One day in September last, Shintaro and Tomokichi Sarada, two brothers, who lived in the vicinity happened to notice some dead and blackened branches apparently of a large tree lying half way down the chasm and across the channel. The muddy current was then so high and the rustic waited for the water to subside, so that they might dig out the tree and cut it up for fuel to last them for the winter. In the meantime, however, Mr. Helzo Igarashi, a mine owner in Otamachi of the same district, heard of the news and as yet the discoverers liberally, he secured the tree. That was about the twelfth of last month; and putting several laborers to work on it at once, Mr. Igarashi succeeded in having the buried wood brought to the surface by the beginning of this month. The tree proved to be a very big one measuring over fifty feet in length and fifteen feet in circumference at the base; and has evidently been buried underground for centuries. In short the lumber obtained from the tree was just the sort that would make the months of lovers of "buried wood" furniture water. A few days ago Mr. Igarashi sold the wood to Mr. Shinzo Kovamada for 3,000 yen. Mr. Igarashi's was not a bad investment.

Indo-China Cable.

HONGKONG, Dec. 21.—A Havas telegram states that the French Government will shortly introduce a scheme for the laying of cables connecting France and her colonies. The subject as affecting Indo-China has for some time past been engaging the attention of the local papers and representatives of the local press and a recommendation has been made for the laying of a cable to connect Indo-China with the Great Northern cable at Amoy, avoiding Hongkong and thus giving through communication by the Russian and Great Northern systems without touching British territory.

Lymph for Plague.

TOKYO, Dec. 29.—The Times says: We are informed that a quantity of Yersin's lymph which had lately been sent to France by M. J. Harmand, the French Minister, arrived at the Legation a short time ago. His Excellency was kind enough to hand over a portion of it on Monday to Mr. Noda, a quarantine official of the House of Affairs department, who is, we learn, shortly to forward the lymph to Osaka and Kobe that it may be tested on the pest patients.

The Trust in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 29.—Tokyo papers report that Messrs. Mural Bros., the well-known tobacco manufacturers of Kyoto, have made arrangements for the organization of a tobacco trust in conjunction with the American Tobacco Company. The trust will have a capital of ten million yen.

Japanese in China.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 29.—The Mail says: At a meeting of the To-A Dobun Kai (East-Asian Fellow-thinkers) held in the Maple Club on the 2nd instant, Prince Konoye spoke of the impressions produced on him by his recent trip to China. He was struck above all things by the hugeness and the vast material resources of the empire, and he saw many opportunities for Japanese industrial and commercial enterprise—opportunities which ought to be utilized, since Japan can never hope to be prosperous by means of agriculture only. At the same time, he observed, with satisfaction, that there were signs of Japanese activity in the south of China. Formerly such of his countrymen as might be seen there were of the out-at-elbow, adventurer class, but respectable men were now making their appearance in Canton and elsewhere, and it was a fair presumption that they did not go there for nothing. With regard to the often-noted fact that the Japanese have not made any use of the facilities obtained for them by the negotiators of the Shimonoseki Treaty, and that the special settlements allotted by the terms of that document are inhabited by weeds only, Prince Konoye found that in each of the towns adjacent to these settlements some thirty or forty Japanese were living. They did not attempt to take up land in the settlements, however, not because they lacked enterprise, but because it was obviously impossible for such small communities to bear the expense of occupying new lands in a place where considerable sums would have to be spent on roads, drains, lighting and other municipal necessities. The Government ought to come to their aid in these matters.

ONE DEATH
ONE SUSPECT

Block Ten Destroyed Yesterday.

GOOD WORK OF FIREMEN

Board Meeting—Honolulu a Closed Port for Freight --- Union Square Block to Burn.

ONE DEATH.

Noah Kinapu, male Hawaiian, age 18 years. Found dead at the shack on Queen street where it turns into River street. Diagnosed and officially announced as a bubonic plague death.

The death above recorded was discovered early yesterday morning. President Wood of the Board making a personal visit to the premises in which the death occurred, accompanied by one of the Board physicians. The President had the house placed under guard at once. The first floor of the shack was the living quarters of eight Hawaiians, who were promptly sent to the Kakaako detention camp. Upstairs the Board found a completely arranged opium joint in full blast, the Celestials being caught unexpectedly. None of the inmates were allowed to escape and all were sent to the camp, where both groups were placed in separate enclosures. The body of the Hawaiian was cremated.

The suspicious case reported in yesterday's Advertiser, that of the young Chinese boy who resides at the tailor shop near the corner of King and Richards streets, was considered a very grave case by noon yesterday, and, in addition to the regular health guards, President Wood called on Colonel Jones for a detachment of military guards. In response to this request Colonel Jones sent a platoon on the double quick to the scene before the residents and passers-by had any knowledge of the intentions of the guards; they were hemmed in from all sides and no egress was permitted under any pretext.

This sudden quarantine held many people who had merely been walking along the sidewalk, some purchasers at the stores and shops, and some who were lunching at the Occidental Hotel, which was also included in the order. Three white families living there, in which several young children are involved, were caught, but in all probability will be domiciled elsewhere than in any of the detention camps.

This child's sickness was reported to the Board of Health on Tuesday last by an Advertiser reporter, but the returns on the case then stated the child had fever. Dr. Herbert has been attending the case, and on Thursday night decided it was a suspicious case of plague. Dr. Wood visited the boy yesterday morning and found a bubo in the right femoral gland which was quite painful to the least touch. Bacilli were found in slides made from blood taken from the child and so announced at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Board, and the boy was then removed to the pest hospital at Kakaako.

President Wood, in speaking of this case and the probable causes of the origin of its sickness, stated that an inspection of the premises showed that it could be traced to the Japanese woman and child who were taken to the hospital some time ago from the premises on Merchant street behind the engine house. "I am of the opinion," said he, "that considering the time between the two outbreaks in this neighborhood, this is evidence that all the ground and cesspools in that block surrounded by King, Alakes, Merchant and Richards streets, should be considered as infected by the plague."

The feeling in regard to this, inasmuch as the case occurred in the residence portion of Honolulu, was to the effect that the entire block should be burned, including engine house No. 2 of the Fire Department, and the Government Dispensary, sparing the Occidental Hotel. A motion to this effect was passed by the Board, and as soon as the third firemen have been given a rest after the labors of the Block 10 fire, the block will be given to the flames.

The Occidental Hotel will, in all probability, be saved and used as a detention station for the white families of that block, and for such others as may be unfortunate enough to be quarantined. All the Hawaiians and Chinese will be sent to the detention

camp this forenoon, and preparations begun for the next blaze.

The Chinese child, at last accounts, was delirious, had very high temperature, and its death is expected at any time.

Of the other patients in the pest hospital the young Hawaiian member of the National Guard was reported in the most serious condition, he being in a semi-delirious condition. The two odorless excavator men are reported neither better nor worse.

Block 10 was given over to the fire fiend yesterday, and as legal incendiaries, the Board of Health, the Fire Department and Fire Commissioners certainly made a thorough destruction of the 10th-riden and plague-infected block. But one building remained standing, lonely and solitary amid the ruins, that being the brick structure facing on Nuuanu street and known as the Holt block. This building probably sustained little damage, as the walls were kept drenched with water, and the iron window shutters effectually prevented either flames or water entering the building.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning the fire engines and hose wagons appeared upon the scene, Chief Hunt being present to superintend their location and the laying of the hose. One engine was stationed at the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu, one at Beretania and Maunakea, a third at the chemical engine house on Panahi street, and the fourth at Chaplain lane and Nuuanu street. Seven lines of hose were stretched around and through the alleys of the block. Despite the high wind which seemingly blew from all directions, the Fire Department would not consent to delay the firing of the block, and at 8:30 Chief Hunt was ready to commence the work.

In view of the fact that there was not sufficient space within the center of the block from which the firemen could work, it was decided to burn out space enough for this purpose. A building directly in rear of Ah's rambling shack was selected and the torch was applied. Several streams of water were directed upon the adjoining buildings, effectually holding the fire within the prescribed limits. Within less than an hour the building was burnt to the ground and the ruins soaked with water. This area gave the firemen a needed space for working, and their attention was then directed to the corner buildings on Panahi and Smith streets.

Cans of kerosene oil had been liberally thrown into the buildings, and when the fire crept inside, the entire group was enveloped in flames within five minutes. The heavy wind from Nuuanu valley carried the flames far out into the street, and burning embers were carried for considerable distance into the surrounding blocks; but fires in the outside sections were prevented by the anxious residents, who watched every flying ember. A good-sized blaze was thus started in the roof of the Smith street school, on the Ewa side of Smith street, but was promptly quenched by the alert firemen.

The Board had desired to save, if possible, the large and comparatively new Japanese hotel just mauka of the Panahi street corner. The fierce wind, however, forced the flames into the building from side and rear, and the best efforts of the firemen were unable to save the structure, which fell in with a crash.

From this point right through the block to Beretania street the flames ate their way greedily, the firemen keeping them confined, however, completely to the Ewa half of the block. When in full swing the fire had the appearance of a roaring furnace. The heat was terrific and the houses on the opposite side of the streets had to be drenched continually.

Good Work of Firemen.

The firemen met with the toughest portion of their day's work as the fire rounded the corner of Panahi from Nuuanu street. The flames, fanned by a strong northeast wind and practically unchecked, attacked the rear of about a dozen of the Panahi street structures at once, and in a very short time the entire buildings were a mass of flames.

For over an hour the buildings on the mauka and makai side of Panahi street had been subjected to a thorough drenching from two streams of water, but so great was the fury of the fire that the water was immediately converted into clouds of steam and the flames leaped three parts of the way across the street.

It was at this time that the caliber of the firemen was shown. They fought to preserve the miserable shacks on the makai side of their hands and faces were blistered with the intense heat, and they themselves were almost entirely hidden in clouds of steam and smoke. They stood in the center of the road from which steam arose to the height of their knees, and directed the water upon the buildings. Time after time the makai side structures were ignited by burning embers, but as often were the flames extinguished. Five or six men were in attendance at each line of hose, and as often as one was compelled through sheer pain to let go of the nozzle and bathe his blistered hands and face another took his place. Their determination and pluck were grand. While it was impossible for an ordinary man to approach the corner of Smith and Panahi streets without protecting his face from the scorching heat, these men

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